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APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

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**Methods of Forming Contacts, Methods of
Contacting Lines, Methods of Operating Integrated
Circuitry, And Integrated Circuits**

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INVENTORS

Robert Kerr
Brian Shirley
Luan C. Tran
Tyler A. Lowrey

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EL465677729

EL169835016

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1 METHODS OF FORMING CONTACTS, METHODS OF
2 CONTACTING LINES, METHODS OF OPERATING INTEGRATED
3 CIRCUITRY, AND INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

4 TECHNICAL FIELD

5 This invention relates to methods of forming contacts, to methods
6 of contacting lines, and to methods of operating integrated circuitry.
7 The invention also relates to integrated circuits.

8
9 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Conductive lines which are utilized in integrated circuitry are often
11 formed with widened areas called contact or landing pads. The purpose
12 of these pads is to provide an extra degree of protection should a
13 misalignment occur between a contact opening which is formed over the
14 line. While advantages are gained in reducing the chances of a
15 misalignment-induced failure, valuable wafer real estate is consumed by
16 the widened pads.

17 Referring to Fig. 1, a portion of an exemplary prior art layout
18 is shown generally at 10 and includes conductive lines 12, 14 and 16
19 having widened contact pads 18, 20 and 22, respectively. To conserve
20 wafer real estate, it is usually desirable to provide conductive
21 lines 12, 14, 16 to have a minimum pitch which is defined in large part
22 by the minimum photolithographic feature size used to fabricate the
23 circuitry. Minimizing the pitch of the lines ensures that the space
24 between the lines, represented at S, is as small as possible. Yet, to

1 ensure that subsequently formed contacts to the conductive lines do not
2 short to the substrate, the above-described widened contact pads are
3 used. A design trade-off, however, is that in order to maintain a
4 desired pitch between the conductive lines, and to avoid forming the
5 contact pads too close together, the contact pads must necessarily be
6 moved outwardly of one another. For example, in Fig. 1, contact
7 pad 18 is moved outward in the direction of arrow A. Other contact
8 pads can be spaced even further out depending on the dimensions of
9 the contact pads. This results in consumption of valuable wafer real
10 estate.

11 12 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

13 Methods of forming contacts, methods of contacting lines, methods
14 of operating integrated circuitry, and related integrated circuitry
15 constructions are described. In one embodiment, a plurality of
16 conductive lines are formed over a substrate and diffusion regions are
17 formed within the substrate elevationally below the lines. The individual
18 diffusion regions are disposed proximate individual conductive line
19 portions and collectively define therewith individual contact pads with
20 which electrical connection is desired. Insulative material is formed over
21 the conductive line portions and diffusion regions, with contact openings
22 being formed therethrough to expose portions of the individual contact
23 pads. Conductive contacts are formed within the contact openings and
24 in electrical connection with the individual contact pads. In a preferred

embodiment, the substrate and diffusion regions provide a pn junction which is configured for biasing into a reverse-biased diode configuration. In operation, the pn junction is sufficiently biased to preclude electrical shorting between the conductive line and the substrate for selected magnitudes of electrical current provided through the conductive line and the conductive material forming the conductive contacts.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred embodiments of the invention are described below with reference to the following accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a portion of a prior art circuit layout.

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic side sectional view of a semiconductor wafer fragment in accordance with one embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic side sectional view of the semiconductor wafer fragment in accordance with another embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of a circuit layout in accordance with one embodiment of the invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

This disclosure of the invention is submitted in furtherance of the constitutional purposes of the U.S. Patent Laws "to promote the progress of science and useful arts" (Article 1, Section 8).

Referring to Figs. 2-4, separate embodiments of the present invention are shown and include a semiconductor wafer fragment generally at 24 (Fig. 2), 24a (Fig. 3) including a semiconductive substrate 26. Like numerals are utilized between the figures, with differences being indicated with the suffix "a" or "b", or with different numerals. In the context of this document, the term "semiconductive substrate" is defined to mean any construction comprising semiconductive material, including, but not limited to, bulk semiconductive materials such as a semiconductive wafer (either alone or in assemblies comprising other materials thereon), and semiconductive material layers (either alone or in assemblies comprising other materials). The term "substrate" refers to any supporting structure, including, but not limited to, the semiconductive substrates described above. Substrate 26 comprises a first-type dopant which can be either p-type or n-type.

A plurality of conductive lines 28 are formed over substrate 26 and include a gate oxide layer 29, polysilicon layer 30, a silicide layer 32, an insulative cap 34, and sidewall spacers 36. Other conductive line constructions are possible. Diffusion regions 38 (Fig. 2), 38a (Fig. 3), and 38b (Fig. 4) are formed within substrate 26 and elevationally lower than conductive lines 28. In one embodiment,

dynamic random access memory (DRAM) circuitry is formed over and supported by substrate 26, with conductive lines 28 comprising individual word lines. DRAM circuitry typically includes storage cells which are disposed within a memory array, and a peripheral area proximate the memory array. The storage cells include a storage capacitor which is operably coupled with a word line through a diffusion region. Storage capacitors typically include a storage node layer, a dielectric layer, and a cell plate layer. The word lines extend through the memory array and the peripheral area proximate the memory array. Diffusion regions 38 can be formed in the peripheral area of the substrate outside of the memory array.

In one embodiment (Fig. 2), diffusion regions 38 can be formed prior to formation of conductive lines 28. Such permits the conductive lines to be formed over the diffusion regions so that the diffusion regions extend directly under conductive portions of the conductive lines. In another, more-preferred embodiment (Fig. 3), two individual diffusion regions 38a are formed after formation of conductive lines 28, and on each side thereof. A pair of isolation oxide regions 39 can be provided as shown. Individual diffusion regions 38, 38a-b are disposed operably proximate respective individual conductive line portions 40 and define areas which are comprised of a second-type dopant which is different from the first-type dopant comprising the substrate. Where substrate 26 comprises p-type dopant, diffusion regions 38, 38a-b comprise n-type dopant. Conversely, where substrate 26 comprises n-

1 type dopant, diffusion regions 38, 38a-b comprise p-type dopant. The
2 diffusion regions and conductive line portions 40 collectively effectively
3 define individual contact pads 42 with which electrical and physical
4 connection is desired. The diffusion regions and substrate provide a pn
5 junction which can be configured into a reverse-biased diode
6 configuration during operation, as will become apparent below.

7 A layer of insulative material 44 is formed over substrate 26
8 including line portions 40 and diffusion regions 38, 38a-b. An
9 exemplary material is borophosphosilicate glass. Contact openings 46 are
10 formed through layer 44 and expose portions of individual contact
11 pads 42. Contact openings 46 can overlap with individual conductive
12 lines and their associated diffusion regions as shown. Conductive
13 contacts 48 are formed or deposited within contact openings 46 and in
14 electrical connection with the individual contact pads 42. In a preferred
15 embodiment, conductive contacts 48 comprise metal such as tungsten,
16 including metal alloys. In the illustrated example, conductive
17 contacts 48 provide conductive material which is received over the
18 conductive lines and interconnects the line with its associated diffusion
19 region. Accordingly, material of contacts 48 electrically contacts both
20 conductive lines 28 and their respective diffusion regions 38, 38a-b.

21 Referring to Fig. 4, individual conductive lines 28 have second
22 conductive line portions 50 which are joined with respective first
23 conductive line portions 40 and in electrical communication therewith.
24 Individual conductive lines 28 have pitches P relative to respective next

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1 adjacent lines. At least one, and preferably a plurality of the
2 conductive lines have a pitch P between its first conductive line
3 portion 40 and a next adjacent line which is substantially the same as
4 a pitch between its second conductive line portion 50 and the next
5 adjacent line. In the illustrated example, individual conductive lines 28
6 each have a lateral width dimension W away from its conductive line
7 portion 40 which is substantially equivalent to the lateral width
8 dimension of its conductive line portion 40. Preferably, the conductive
9 lines have substantially equivalent lateral width dimensions.

10 Alternately considered, each conductive line has an average lateral
11 width dimension W. Conductive line portions 40 have lateral width
12 dimensions which are substantially equivalent to the average lateral width
13 dimension of its associated conductive line. Such provides the
14 conductive lines to have a generally uniform lateral width dimension
15 along their respective entireties.

16 One advantage provided by the invention is that conductive
17 lines 28 can be formed to have pitches which are more defined by
18 minimum photolithographic feature sizes, without the lines having
19 widened contact pads comprising material of the conductive lines. Thus,
20 contact openings 46 can be formed over every other line (Fig. 4) along
21 a generally straight line 52. There is no spacing-induced need to
22 stagger the contact openings because the widened contact or landing
23 pads can be eliminated.
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1 Integrated circuitry formed in accordance with the inventive
2 methods can provide a reverse-biased pn junction elevationally lower
3 than one or more conductive lines, e.g. lines 30, 32, and 50. Electrical
4 current may be provided through conductive lines 30, 32, and 50 and
5 conductive material forming conductive contacts 48, with a reverse-biased
6 pn junction between regions 38, 38a and substrate 26 being sufficiently
7 reverse biased to preclude electrical shorting between conductive
8 lines 30, 32 and 50, and substrate 26. Conventionally, in a DRAM,
9 substrate 26 is biased to a negative voltage level V_{bb} on the order of 1
10 volt, and it is anticipated that voltage on contact via 48 is maintained
11 in reverse bias, e.g. 0 volts. This allows for a reduction in wafer real
12 estate which was formerly required to accommodate the widened contact
13 pads (Fig. 1).

14 As an example, where substrate 26 comprises p-type material, the
15 substrate can be provided at a voltage potential of -1 volt, and
16 conductive contact 48 can be grounded to provide the desired reversed
17 bias. Where substrate 26 comprises n-type material, the substrate can
18 be biased at a voltage potential of around 4 volts, with conductive
19 contact 48 being biased at around 2 volts to provide the desired
20 reversed bias. Other advantages of the present invention include a
21 reduction in circuit layout area as well as an increased number of
22 contacts being provided in the same substrate wafer area.

23 In compliance with the statute, the invention has been described
24 in language more or less specific as to structural and methodical

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features. It is to be understood, however, that the invention is not limited to the specific features shown and described, since the means herein disclosed comprise preferred forms of putting the invention into effect. The invention is, therefore, claimed in any of its forms or modifications within the proper scope of the appended claims appropriately interpreted in accordance with the doctrine of equivalents.